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WILMINGTON POST

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The Civil Rights Act.

For practical purposes the civil rights act of 1875 has ever been a dead letter. The few and isolated efforts made to enforce it by legal process have barely served to call attention to its existence. It can hardly be doubted that these efforts, and occasional demands by colored citizens under the authority of the law, have tended to irritate public feeling, to keep alive antagonism between the races, and to postpone that gradual obliteration of unreasonable race distinctions which the march of events since emancipation has tended to bring about.

Thus the act, though sincerely intended to benefit the colored people, has really done them more harm than good. In quarters where public opinion supports no unjust discrimination against them, no such law was needed, and it could be of no real service. In quarters where old prejudices prevailed, and public opinion sustained unjust discriminations, the law has been practically ineffective to overcome those prejudices, but has often intensified them. The enforcement by law of a right to the "enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amusement" is in the nature of things impracticable. A man or woman cannot afford to get out wits, and bear the cost of suits, every time a bed in a hotel, a ticket to a theatre, or a seat in a particular railroad car is refused.

Least of all can a comparatively poor and friendless class of citizens afford the loss of time and money which would be involved by a general and persistent endeavor to enforce such rights by legal process. Hence it was from the first inevitable that, in localities where public opinion was adverse to the purpose of the law, it would be commonly disregarded, and the occasional efforts to enforce it would fail to change the prevailing custom.

All this was pointed out, when the civil rights bill was pending, by some of the most earnest and true-hearted friends of the colored people. It is not needful now to recall the names of many who expressed this opinion in debate, in public journals, and in daily intercourse. They urged that it was not an act of true kindness to the colored people to take any step that would tend to keep alive unreasoning prejudice against them; that their free admission to the enjoyment of the facilities in question could only come through fading of such prejudice, and that positive law would be found ineffective for god where public sentiment was still unfriendly.

The objection that the measure was not warranted by the constitution, because not in pursuance of the amendments upon which it was based, was also made in vain. It is to be noticed that a majority of the Republican votes against the measure, when it was pressed by Gen. Butler in 1874, were cast by Republicans from the southern states. But it was made a serious charge against Speaker Blaine, and a vote against it by Representative Phelps of New Jersey caused his defeat at the next election by seventy. Yet no one could reasonably doubt that these men were true-hearted advocates of full justice to the colored people, as were many prominent Republicans who denied the wisdom or the constitutionality of the measure in its form presented.

Experience has shown that the measure has been ineffective for good, and that it has tended to keep alive prejudices of race at the south. Now the Supreme Court holds that the act was not warranted by the fourteenth amendment, because that amendment is prohibitory on the states only, and the legislation authorized to be adopted by congress for enforcing that amendment is not direct legislation on the matters respecting which the states are prohibited.

From this opinion Justice Harlan dissent, and the grounds of his dissent are to be filed hereafter. But the court in braces, such Republicans as Chief Justice Waite and Justices Miller, Bradley, Woods, Matthews, Gray, and Blatchford, who appear to have concurred in the decision. It will probably meet the approval of a very large majority of Republicans, not because they wish to see the colored people denied any part of their rights, but because they wish to see those rights fully enjoyed without controversy in every part of the land. Nothing can bring about that desirable result except an improvement of public sentiment.

ment—the decay and obliteration of a prejudice which denies privileges to a colored man merely because he is a colored man, regardless of his character or intelligence, his manners or worth—will not be retarded, but hastened, we fully believe, by the removal of an irritating law that cannot be enforced from the list of valid statutes.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

REPORT BY GOV. MURRAY, OF UTAH—CONGRESS DEFIED AND ITS LAWS NULLIFIED—AID OF THE MILITARY INVOKED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Gov. Murray, of Utah, has made a report to the Secretary of the Interior on the condition of affairs in that territory with reference to the "Mormon problem." He says: "I have endeavored to execute the laws of congress and of the territory with fidelity, mercy and with whatever ability I possessed. A combination to nullify the laws of congress has long existed in Utah. This conspiracy held open rebellion at one time, and continued at all times to evade and defeat the plain will of congress and the president and the adjudication of the supreme court."

He continues: "I am impelled to warn you, Mr. Secretary, and through you the country, of dangers that beset the country in this, another irrepressible conflict. * * * The history of all states demonstrates that when military aid is necessary to support the civil authority, it is usually done more harm than good. In quarters where public opinion supports no unjust discrimination against them, no such law was needed, and it could be of no real service. In quarters where old prejudices prevailed, and public opinion sustained unjust discriminations, the law has been practically ineffective to overcome those prejudices, but has often intensified them. The enforcement by law of a right to the "enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amusement" is in the nature of things impracticable. A man or woman cannot afford to get out wits, and bear the cost of suits, every time a bed in a hotel, a ticket to a theatre, or a seat in a particular railroad car is refused."

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NO LAWFUL TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Proceeding, he says that although by the act of congress of 1850 the territory of Utah was formed, there has as no time since 1852 been a lawful territorial government in Utah. Section 7 of the organic act of 1850 provides that all township, district and county officers, not therein otherwise provided for, should be appointed or elected as the case might be, in such manner as should be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Utah. He cites the clause of this act: "The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the legislative council appoint, all officers, etc. As to the manner in which this provision has been carried out, he says: "Under this act of congress, the people of Utah were properly organized, and the legislative assembly with Brigham Young, the governor of the territory, and in order to place the territory out of executive control and beyond federal influence, made provision for the appointment and election of officers in every other territories, with the exception of the pluralities on Congressmen last year, the showing is still norter. The Democrats elected thirteen members of the House by pluralities aggregating 33,297, while the Republicans elected eight by pluralities aggregating 12,873, making the total Democratic plurality 20,424. On this showing the Democrats have lost more than half of last year's plurality.

They have lost all this ground in spite of the fact that they had a combination of advantages in this campaign which they are not likely to have next year. They had not only a very rich candidate and an abundance of funds; but every grog shop keeper was their ardent worker, while every active Prohibitionist was their ally, whether he would admit it to himself or not. One class of voters wanted to kick the Republican party for having touched the temperance question at all. Another class wanted to kick it for not having gone much further than it did.

It suffered on both sides by having to do its duty without going to extremes. Then, late in the campaign, the Prohibition Amendment swept over the state, wiping out all the calculations of the politicians. This provision will not be repeated in the presidential year.

Even extreme Prohibitionists feel that in a presidential election, the temperance question is not a practical one.

Cap. E. T. Williams and bride sailed in the schooner Mary E. Fenwick for New York on Monday. The captain was married a few evenings since to Miss Louis Moore, a step-daughter of Mr. Hob. Scarborough.

The State Fair commenced at Raleigh on Tuesday. The attendance is said to be large, but we hear of very few going from this section. The people down this way, as a general thing, seem to have lost all interest in such matters. Mayor Hall has been present.

Mr. J. S. Allen, of Raleigh, who is superintending the erection of the new court house at Burgaw, Pender county, delivered a very interesting address before the Sunday school of the Masonic Free Room instead of that party which has done more than all others for temperance. But even among these the wiser feel that their views of the relations of the state to the liquor traffic cannot, without absurdity, affect their views upon the administration of the National finances, etc. The fluctuations of the Prohibition vote in Ohio show this. In 1871 it was 4,084; in 1872, the Presidential year, it dropped to 2,043. In 1873, 2,593; in 1874, 2,616. Thus in the Presidential year, while the great parties increased their votes largely, the Prohibition vote dropped from 35 to 50 per cent. The Prohibition vote during the election of last week was much larger, and the leaders claim that they will make a still greater demonstration next year. But the vo-

ters will be wiser, and we venture to predict that the Prohibition vote will drop, as it has always done before. The figures plainly show that it had not been for the unexpected growth of this disturbance, the Democrats in the later campaign, the Democrats would have been defeated by a majority which would have sent them into the Presidential battle disheartened and ready to be routed.

Southern Republicanism.

The course advocated by the Courier for the recognition of southern Republicans at the hands of the north, has called forth numerous letters of satisfaction from the south. One of the last is from a business man of Fayetteville, North Carolina. After speaking of Col. Canaday in the highest terms for ability, energy and efficiency, calling him their Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley combined, the writer says:

Republicanism at the south has been very badly treated. Our native Republicans are ostracized and hated by the bourbons at home, and, strange as it may seem, they are ignored or treated in a "no good-out-of-Nazareth," sort of way by the Republican leaders, north. It is a wonder that all traces of Republicanism among good white men at the south have not before now been thoroughly obliterated.

As it is, we who have stood firmly by our flag under all these adverse circumstances, note with much rejoicing these new signs in the Northern firmament. We trust our friends north that they at last, seeing disarray to take up arms and reward our men of merit. The election of Mr. Canaday to the position of sergeant-at-arms of the senate would be of incalculable good and wake up the young men of our state to do better for the only progressive and liberal party in the country.—*Evening (N. Y.) Courier.*

A Boston man has invented a process by which he kills the stray dogs of the corporation at the rate of one each minute and a half. He does not reveal the entire process, but remarks that "death results from a differentiation of hydrocephalic consanguinity of the nervous centers." It is not surprising that this process is a success.

A pet pig belonging to Mr. R. Pallen of Pender, followed him fifteen miles to the place of meeting of the Eastern Baptist Association last week. He shut him up twice on the way to await his return, but piggy was determined to go to preaching that time and broke out of the pen on both occasions.

LOCAL SHORTS.

Mr. F. M. Foy, of Scotts Hill, Peng. der county, raises fine stock.

The Baptist State Convention meets at Edenton on the 7th of November.

On one day during the past week there was received at this port 2,161 bales of cotton.

Rev. Oscar Miller baptized 34 persons at Castle Haynes recently, and 9 at Rocky Point.

Mr. A. P. Yopp, a machinist of this city, has accepted a situation in Water Valley, Mississippi.

Newspaper thieves are getting plenty about town. Some effort should be made to reduce the number.

Messrs. Empie, Slyton & Co. of this place, are about to open a store in Goldsboro, on the 5, 10, 25 and 30 cents counter plan.

Mr. R. K. Bryan, formerly of the Fayetteville *Examiner* but now of the Hickory *Press*, has been here on a visit during the past week.

The British Steamship Lykus, Capt. Phillipskirke, cleared for Liverpool, England, on Tuesday last, with a cargo of 3,650 bales of cotton, weighing 17,745, 525 pounds and valued at \$174,652.

Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Co., were the shippers.

The young man who registered at the Commercial Hotel as F. H. Cornell, of New York, was arrested Monday afternoon and carried before Justice J. C. Hill on the charge of stealing a watch from Richard Hunter, colored. Here he gave the name of F. H. Harris. When arrested he made a desperate effort to escape, but failed. The magistrate required him to give bond in \$100 for his appearance at the next Criminal Court, failing in which he was assigned to quarters in the Murray House.

Chamber of Commerce.

At the annual meeting of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the rooms of the Produce Exchange on Tuesday morning last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. H. VanBokkelen.

1st Vice-President—E. Pechau.

2nd Vice-President—D. MacKae.

Executive Council—R. E. Heide, H. C. McQueen, Geo. Harris, J. H. Chadbourne, Wm. Calder, and Roger Moore, President of Produce Exchange, *ex officio*.

The Jewish Feast of the Tabernacles commenced on Monday evening and lasts for seven days.

The Norwegian barque Ellisif, which cleared on Wednesday, took out 4,000 barrels of rosin, valued at \$4,974.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard expects to spend two Sundays with his new charge here before going to the State convention at Edenton.

Dr. T. B. Carr and wife, who have been spending several weeks with a brother in Michigan, have returned home much improved in health.

Mr. J. B. Craig, who has been suffering for a year or two past from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, had a return of the malady a few days ago, and has been very low.

The Independent Order of Rechabites are said to be in a flourishing condition. Harmony Tent No. 139 have just changed their location to the hall over Capt. J. L. Boatwright's store.

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Mr. W. F. Kerchner, who now holds the property, offering to dispose of it at \$15 per acre, or \$1,000 as a whole, and it was moved and carried that the purchase be made at \$1,000.

Murder in Brunswick.

On Saturday night last, near Valentine Smith's store, in Waccamaw Township, Brunswick county, two white men named Asa Smith and John Wm. Smith got into a quarrel about some matter, during which Smith was seen to draw a knife. At this juncture one Wm Andrews, who witnessed the encounter, attempted to separate them, when Smith ordered him out of the way, with the warning that he would kill him if he interfered. Smith then commenced the assault upon Hill, who was badly cut in the hip and entirely across the abdomen, the wounds proving fatal in a few minutes. The murderer fled and up to last accounts no tidings had been received of him.

Rev. W. M. Kennedy, the pastor in charge, has been drinking heavily.

Mr. John Odum.

Maj. C. M. Stedman arrived home from his European trip on Saturday night. He has been absent about four months, during which he visited most of the principal cities of interest in the Old World, and returns in excellent health.

Mr. William Wescott had a potato on exhibition at Stevens' Holmes & Watters' store, a few days ago, a sweet potato shaped almost exactly like a duck, the head and neck being a perfect representation. It was raised by Mr. John Odum.

The British Steamship Woodside, which cleared from this port a few days ago, took out 5,690 bales of cotton, valued at \$249,305, or nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. It was the largest cargo ever shipped from here, and all went from one house—that of D. E. Marchion & Co.

A private letter has been received from Rev. Dr. Taylor, formerly of the First Baptist Church of this city, dated Oct. 1st, at which time he was in Vicksburg, having already visited Boone, Florence and other points of interest.

He will return to home, where his brother, Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Taylor, is stationed.

Geo. B. French & Sons.

by 13-14.

Library of Congress.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. G. VOSS.

I HAVE MOVED MY BOAT AND SHOE MAKING AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT ON PRINCESTON between Front and Second streets, where I shall be glad to see my old friends.

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W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1883

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF JUDGE MERRIMON'S APPOINTMENT.

In the "good old days before the war" a shrewd strategem of negro mothers, when their offspring lapsed into delinquencies, was to themselves administer castigation, amid the most explosive demonstrations of suffering, real or feigned, on the part of the juvenile Africans. Quite likely such chastisement was accepted by the master as a full and satisfactory atonement, though it may well be doubted if the youthful sufferer gained at all in the number and severity of his stripes. This artful device of the old time negroes has been recalled to our memory by the comments of the Democratic press on the action of Gov. Jarvis in filling the late vacancy on the Supreme Bench. Thinking that, like David, he would probably prefer that they should smite him with a heavy good will, apparently, and without any perceptible care that their precious balm should not break his head. They now disclose the mortifying fact that the appointment which the administration organ, *without any dissent*, announced that both Jarvis and Robinson had, by a singular coincidence, from the very first, designed for Merrimon, was offered to Judge Schenck, the paid attorney of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, by Gov. Jarvis, the bosom friend and special car companion of Major Andrews, before the friends of Judge Merrimon had even dreamt of such a chance of shaking hands across the bloody chasm. No wonder it has been said by one recalling Manning's similar experience, that the governor must always coquet with potential nominees before making his appointment. Well, well! Perhaps sincerity and truth-telling, like most other things, comes by experience, and even a governor cannot hope for perfection without long practice.

JUDGE FOWLE.

Great and grievous to bourbon "opines keen" have been the transgressions of Judge Fowle for some time in the past. Indeed, his political life began in an heretical connection with the old Whig party. Out of this naturally grew a most disloyal love of the Union, which refused to find in the constitution a league with hell and a covenant with death. Secession, with its promise of a southern oligarchy, had no charms for him, but when revolutionary and ambitious spirits among us had made it an accomplished fact, he cast his fortunes with his native south. The war being ended, and the work of restoring the Union entered upon, almost as a matter of course he was elevated to a high position in the rehabilitated state. When political controversies once more began to agitate the people Judge Fowle retired from the bench, and to the surprise of those who were accustomed to see him but the calm reserve of the judicial character, he inflicted upon aspiring rivals the outrage of developing a consummate orator. The people shouted, laughed, wept and shouted again as this magician of the forum waved over them the enchanted wand of his eloquence. From that time the little Cassius of the bourbon party, who never could be at heart's ease while others were above them in the state, began to meditate and plot his downfall. "Twere but to repeat what is everywhere known, to relate how the love of the people and the malice of the ring masters grew side by side until the culmination in 1880, when the bosses rose in their might, and using the people's property to defeat their will, hauled their emissaries on free passes over the state's railroads, and taught the presumptuous "masses" how sadly they were mistaken in supposing themselves the real rulers of the country. Now it is said that Judge Fowle has ever since that event been resentful and disaffected; that he gave his successful rival a lukewarm support, and contributed nothing to his election. That he publicly submitted to the fraud which triumphed over him will never be forgotten by those who heard his speech on that memorable evening in June, 1880, when every Jarritist blushed and hung his head, or sought to have done so, in contrasting their nominees with the great men they had defeated. To do more would have been to stultify himself and become parties criminis to the fraud which had overtaken him. Doubtless it is equivalent to party treason, as defined by the bourbon press, to refuse due subjection to the Jarvis rule—our little Caesar being the state Democracy as truly as the Grand Monarch was the state; but the great body of independent and self-respecting people will be slow to accept this definition. The next overt act of treason is refusing to be censured at the whim of a few newspaper lords who assume to call up before the bar of public opinion, there to sift and probe his orthodoxy, a private citizen quietly pursuing the avocation of a life in \$40,000 a year.

his daily life. Then we hear of his fermenting the Stewart Ellison controversy. To this it is a sufficient answer to demand the proof, but we pause to remark the audacity of charging to Judge Fowle or any other lawyer the fermenting of litigation which never would have had a beginning but for the outrage of a bourbon clique who put into profitable practice

"The good old rule, the simple plan, That they should take who have the power, And they should keep who can."

Lastly, Judge Fowle almost makes a confession of his iniquity and apostasy in the bold and shameless act of answering with civility a letter of the Post requesting his opinion as to who should elect a member of congress in the place of Mr. Poole, deceased. Now, to give a legal opinion cannot be disloyal to the Jarvis dynasty, but if that opinion should conflict with party machinations, the evil is more apparent. And that opinion is first communicated to a "radical" paper, certainly it would never have first appeared in a bourbon sheet, for the conspirators against the voters of Bertie dreaded the opinions of able lawyers as the devil dreads holy water. The opinion appeared in a Republican paper because that paper asked for it; it was not volunteered, and there was no choice as to what class of journals it should appear in, as the Democrats did not dare to ask it. And so because Judge Fowle was not active in helping his rival to the points of a fraud; because he refuses to leave his private business to be publicly examined as to his politics; because he has some Republican clients, and because he gave a legal opinion when asked by a Republican journal, he is "disaffected and about to bolt." This is too shallow. The simplest can see that the big-little sing-masters dread this colossal figure which dwarfs them so, and they are resolved to "pick a quarrel" somehow, and drive him from their ranks, if possible.

THE WHEREFORE OF THE OHIO DEFEAT.

We feel constrained to confess that the result of the late Ohio election was contrary to all our anticipations. Though we could not fail to recognize the serious character of the disadvantage under which the Republican party labored, yet we could but hope in view of the actual importance of the tariff question, that it would, as it deserved to do, overshadow every other issue.

Probably, the wish was parent to the thought, for after our recent experience in North Carolina we ought to have understood that nothing else provokes so fierce and implacable an opposition as legislation restrictive of personal freedom of action, and tending to enforce a moral code which substitutes the conscience of accidental and temporary law-givers for that of the individual subject thereto.

To prove this, go on the road the day of working; there you see the poor man, both white and colored, and when either class fail to work the road, he is indicted before a justice's court, and in most cases is fined two dollars and costs.

Now, Mr. Editor, if we poor men could have the opportunity to pay public road taxes, we would be ready at any time. In the last legislature there was introduced by the Republicans bill after bill in relation to the public roads, but every time a question would come up that would benefit the laboring classes, it was tabled or voted down by the majority side of the house. So the interest of the laboring man rests with himself—he has the power to put bad men out and good men in, and better his condition than that of his children. The condition party will be the party for them, and by pulling together as one, the victory will be ours. Look at the last election. Judge Bennett only beat the Hon. O. H. Dockery a little over four hundred and odd votes. This will show where the laboring men are drifting to the day when every public school door will be open to every child in the state.

Every citizen pays his taxes, a part of which go to pay for public schools. You find that all the laws that were enacted by the legislature affect the poor laboring man. Take for instance the public road working and see who work them and who it is that suffer by it. To prove this, go on the road the day of working; there you see the poor man, both white and colored, and when either class fail to work the road, he is indicted before a justice's court, and in most cases is fined two dollars and costs.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1883.

FOURTY BILLION GERMS.

A Wonderful Theory that Concerns the Welfare, Happiness and Life of Everyone.

In his quiet and cosy library at the close of a busy day sat a gentleman and his wife, and he absorbed in a new book and she in the newspaper. Quietly glancing toward her husband, she asked, at a certain point in the article:

"John, what is the germ-theory?"

"The germ theory—well—yes; just look in the encyclopedias under 'Germ,' will explain it so much better than I can."

Accordingly his wife opened the book at the word named and read: *Germ Theory of Disease*—A theory advanced by the ablest and best investigators and scientists of the times. It supposes the surface of the earth, the air, and water to be inhabited to a greater or less extent with a peculiar growth of the lowest form of life commonly termed bacteria, whose power of reproduction, under favorable conditions, is so great that a single germ will increase to fifteen in twenty four hours' time, and unchecked in its increase would grow to a mass of eight hundred tons, in three days' time, if space and food be furnished. There is no condition under which it can be said to be absent, unless it be from fire or air filtered through cotton-battings in numerous layers. A single drop of water containing a germ, put into water boiled, filtered and thus freed from bacteria, will grow murky in a day or two from the development of new germs. When it is considered that it requires about forty billion to weigh one grain, some remote idea can be had of the capacity of germ reproduction. Professor John Tyndall, in a late work, elaborately treats of the influence of germs in the propagation of disease and charge upon the cause, the inception and development of very many of the illnesses most injurious to man. Professor Pasteur, an eminent French savant, has carried on original and beautiful experiments so far, and from them deduced such practical results as very greatly to diminish the number of cases of anthrax among sheep and chicken cholera among fowls—proving his theory that these are essentially and actually germ diseases. These germs are carried into the system through the lungs, the stomach and possibly the skin, but through the lungs chiefly. Once in the system, they begin to develop, poisoning the blood, invading the nerve centers, disturbing the functional activity of the great organs of the body and inducing a general impairment of the vital processes. They are the cause of fevers, rheumatism, Bright's disease of the kidneys, pneumonia, blood poisoning, liver disease, diphtheria and many other ailments. Lately Professor Koch, a famous German physician, has proved that consumption of the lungs is due to this cause—the presence of a peculiar germ.

When the circulation is bounding, the nerves elastic and the system again with energy, the germs are compelled to develop poorly, if at all. But with weakened nerves, poor digestion and assimilation of food or a lowering of vitality from any cause, a change ensues, and in this impoverished and weaker fluid the germ finds a genial home and develops until symptoms of disease are distinctly manifested. This is seen in the everyday experience of all. The healthy man resists the influences around him and does not take cold, while those whose systems have become weak from any cause readily contract colds. This is on the same principle as the germ theory. The germs attack any weakened spot in the body, and fixing themselves upon it, begin their propagation. It is plain therefore that it is only by fortifying the weak portions of the body that the germs of disease can be resisted and driven from the system. But this has proved almost an impossibility heretofore, and has been the study of physicians for years how best to accomplish it. Within the past few years, however, a preparation has been attracting great attention, not only throughout the entire land, but among the medical profession and scientists generally, which is based upon this theory, and it may safely be said, no remedy has ever been found which can successfully place the system in a condition to resist the germs of disease—a Warner's Safe Cure. This article is unquestionably the best and most efficient that has ever been discovered for this purpose, and—

"John, say, John! does the encyclopedias advertise Warner's Safe Cure?"

"I should not wonder, dear, it's a grand remedy, and that pamphlet we received the other day stated that Dr. Dr. of the United States Medical College endorsed it. At all events the wonderful cures it is accomplishing entitle it to be honorably noted among the great discoveries of the present century."

However the facts above stated may be, the truth remains, that the germ theory of disease is the correct one and that the great remedy mentioned is the only one which has ever been found that can put the system in a condition to kill these germs before they obtain a hold upon the body, and undermine the life.

Reasons Why You Feel Badly.

Because your stomach is not doing its work properly.

Because your liver is out of order, and wants righting.

Because your blood is thin, and needs iron in it.

Because you are troubled with nervous aches and pains.

Because you are vexed with languor and debility.

"I can swim the whirlpool at Niagara," said a stranger, in a confidential whisper, to a hardware man on Woodward avenue yesterday.

"Can you?"

"I feel that I can. I should desire some advice from you. Would you try it if you were me?"

"No, sir—no, sir; I wouldn't think of such a thing. A man who hasn't been in a bath for a year, nor had on a clean shirt for a month, wouldn't stand a ghost of a show with a whirlpool. You'd better go and tackle a drink of water and gradually work up to it."

Strengthen your whole system and drive debility and languor out.

Considering that no man who has a dollar may buy the nearest druggist a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, there is no reason why people should continue to feel badly, just for the fun of it.

The Bad Boy Gets a Black Eye.

"Well, I see you have got another black eye," said the grocery man to the bad boy, as he came in with a kerosene can and sat down by a peach basket while the grocery man drew the kerosene. "How did you get it? Have a fight, or did your pa knock you down with a chair?"

"Got it, trying to be angelic," said the boy, as he fumbled around the mosquito bar over the basket of peaches to see if there wasn't a place where a peach might fall out. "You know that blind woman that grinds the hand-organ down on the corner. Well, a person would think that a poor blind woman who has to support herself and five children grinding out the awful music ever was would be the last person in the world to have tricks played on her, but this morning I found a couple of dudes dropping lozenges in the cigar box that is on her organ for pennies. The first time they dropped in one the old lady smiled and took it and eat it, and I wasn't very mad, 'cause I thought the dudes would surprise her by dropping in a five-dollar gold piece for a nickel, and make her feel good. But the next time 'they dropped in a cayenne pepper lozenge, and they got behind a peanut-stand to see how it worked. She bit it, and then she opened her mouth and blew cold wind on her parched tongue, and I almost laffed at first, she made such a face, but when I see the tears begin to pour out of her poor old blind eyes, and roll down her withered cheeks, and she took the corner of her apron and wiped the tears away, as she stopped right in the middle of 'Annie Laurie,' and the organ drew a long breath, and when I looked at those two dudes laffing at her, I got crazy. Somehow I felt as though that poor old woman was my ma, and before I knew it, I jumped right in among those dudes, and knocked one of them through the peanut-stand on the hot chestnut roaster, and I kicked the other where it hurt, and he ran, and the other one said, 'What you got to do about the old woman, don't you know?' and I said she was a friend of mine, 'cause she was blind, and then the Italian hit me in the eye with a hard peach, and a policeman came along and the dude told him I was a terrier, and the policeman jerked my coat collar off, but when I told him what it was all about, he gave me back my coat-collar and chased the dude, and the old fady thanked me with her trembling lips that were smearing from the lozenge, and I went home to get my collar sewed on, and pa was going to take it out of my hide. I guess if I hadn't told him about the blind woman he would have been kicking me yet. Sometimes I think it don't pay to be too good. For instance, now in this row, all the friend I have got is this blind woman, and she will not know me when she sees me. The two dudes and the Italian will lay for me, and the policeman will very likely be told by the two dudes that I hit the organ lozenge in there, and I have got to wear this black eye for two weeks, just for having a heart in me. Do you think it pays to be good, or didn't you ever try it?"

"You bet it pays," said the grocery man, as he stuck the nozzle of the kerosene can into a potato, and ripped off the mosquito bar and told the boy to help himself to peaches. "You have got a friend in me, and you can call on me for a certificate of character. A boy that protects the poor and unfortunate is a thoroughbred, if he does get a black eye occasionally."

—Milwaukee Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND

OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO,

NAVYS AND TWISTS,

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ONLY \$20.

PHILA'DEL'PIA

SINGER

is THE BEST BUILT,

FINEST FINISHED,

EASIEST RUNNING

MACHINES EVER OFFERED THE PUBLIC

The above cut represents the most popular style for

the public, which we offer, 7000 ft. of the best quality of

the SINGER MACHINES. After having examined it

it is not all we represent, return it to us at our

depot, we will refund the money.

Address E. W. BRUNHILD & CO.,

1717 T. K. TOWER Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 20-21.

JOB

PRINTING.

Lowest Prices.

If YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads,

Hand Bills,

Cards, Tags, Circulars, Programmes,

Pamphlets, Catalogues, Price Lists, La-

bels, Tickets,

Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Blanks of

all kinds, &c., &c.,

Printed promptly and neatly. Write to

E. S. WARROCK,

P. O. Box 402.

Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to Editor of this paper.

April 8-11.

THE M. FERRY & CO. CO.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

OF THE FERRY & CO. CO.

SEED ANNUAL

CATALOGUE

1883.

Will be made available and sent to the

homes of last year without ordering it. Contains

about 175 pieces, an illustration, price accurate

and full description of 1000 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

also 1000 pieces of Cuttings and

Roots. Send for it.

D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, November 18th,

1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3:15 P. M. Fast Mail, daily, makes through

connections for Savannah, Georgia, and

Pullman Palace Cars between

Richmond and Charleston.

5:15 A. M. Through mail, daily, connecting

for Raleigh, Durham, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jack-

sonville. Stops at Shop at

Charlotte, Concord, and

Rock Hill.

5:30 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

7:30 A. M. Freight daily (except Sundays).

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH

3:35 A. M. Fast mail, daily. Stops only at

Charleston, Millford, and

Wilmington.

5:15 A. M. Freight daily, except Sunday.

7:30 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE WILMINGTON

5:15 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

7:30 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE RALEIGH

5:15 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

7:30 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE AUGUSTA

5:15 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

7:30 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE Aiken

5:15 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

7:30 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE SAVANNAH

5:15 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

7:30 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE CHARLOTTE

5:15 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

7:30 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

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LEAVE SAVANNAH

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1883.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Rev. Dr. Knickerbocker has been consecrated Bishop of Indiana.

Mrs. Langtry arrived at New York from Liverpool on Sunday last.

Hymans Bros., wholesale clothiers of New York, have failed for \$250,000.

The peanut crop throughout Virginia will be nearly an average yield.

The books of the Parnell fund in America will be closed November 20th.

Charles A. Coe, a New York merchant, dropped dead in his office a few days ago.

Joel Chandler Harris is said to have made \$3,000 from the sale of "Uncle Remus."

The anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated in Madrid on Friday last.

Roger A. Pryor has arrived in London, where he will assist in the defence of O'Donnell.

Rev. Dr. Randolph will be consecrated Assistant Bishop of Virginia next Sunday.

The last case of yellow fever was discharged from the hospital at Pensacola on Saturday last.

James Drummond, colored, was killed at Warrenton, N. C., on Monday last, by Jesse Macon, white.

Mrs. Geo. C. Boniface, the well known actress, died Saturday at her residence in North Scituate, Mass.

John Irving and Jack Walsh, two noted burglars, killed each other in a saloon in New York on Tuesday.

Neil Moore, a Brooklyn boy aged 13, was sent to the House of Refuge a few days since as a habitual drunkard.

At Denver, Colorado, on Saturday last, Wm. Harrison shot and killed his 16-year old wife and then killed himself. Jealousy and a mother-in-law.

Mrs. Fanny Sprague, mother of Ex-Governor Wm. Sprague, died at Groton, Conn., Saturday night, aged nearly 84.

The Lyceum theatre at Chicago was burned on Saturday last. A man named Perry was burned in the building.

The prospectus of a new nihilistic paper has appeared in St. Petersburg. It will be published in London or Geneva.

Edward G. Walker, a colored lawyer of Boston, has entered a libel suit against the Post for that article for defamation of character, laying his damages at \$10,000.

Mr. Blaine is said to get one dollar a copy for his "Twenty Years of Congress." His publishers say the advanced orders make an assured sale of 100,000 copies.

At Wilmington, Delaware, on last Wednesday, an illicit distiller of whisky named John Wood, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and be imprisoned for four years.

Joseph Conaiff and Edward Bradley, two young men who were hiding from the police, were instantly killed while boarding a train at Scranton, Pa., on Saturday night last.

A young girl named Maria McCabe was sentenced at Hamilton, Ontario, on Wednesday, to be hanged December 18th for the murder of her infant child by drowning it in a cistern.

Letter from Point Caswell.

POINT CASWELL, Pender Co.,

October 17th, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—We have long felt an inclination to drop you a line or two from this beautiful and progressive little (I will not say village, for that term will not compass the advantages and blessings of this delectable little place)—better say the Paradise of North Carolina, for if there is any one place more god-like in its beauty and general surroundings than Point Caswell in eastern North Carolina, we have not seen it, and would be willing to travel a hundred miles to see its superior. But you are now disposed to demand the reason of this pretty talk. Well, then, to our task. In the first place, the beautiful and majestic Black river, bearing on its bosom daily and hourly the produce and luxuries from the thousand homes of thrift and industry, demonstrating what manhood and industry can do the hope and joy of all, except the idle and the vagrant, who are always ready to criticize and disparage the brightest beams of sunlight, much less the results of human effort. Then there is the grand and charming old forest, supported in the background by the matchless little oaks, which never fail to come on in time to secure the bread and butter of the hardy reeman. Then the citizens, who are so well known to the world that no tribute of the writer can in any wise enhance their position. Among these are the Paddisons—John whom they all call Johnnie, is ever at his post, and can sell a bill of goods as pleasantly and satisfactorily as any man in twenty states; and Dick—every body knows Dick, except the deaf and blind; he is almost ubiquitous, and presees every enterprise to the last link in the chain; ahead of everybody else in his plans; with the Point Caswell and Clinton Railroad now on his back, he will make a success of it before the next twelve months are over. How can he fail? He is the same Dick Paddison who started the little steamer Mary Eleanor a few years since, and every-

body laughed, while he went onward, and is now the owner of the John Dawson steamer, and is engaged in some twenty other enterprises, every one of which is growing in importance and value at every stride. No such word as fail with him. Then there is L. Vollers, with his mammoth store, bidding defiance to all financial storms, because he is founded upon a never-failing credit of twenty-five years. Then there is David Shearman, who has sprung to manhood in the shortest time and maintains his position with credit, and promises to be one of our wealthiest men in the near future, for all seems to turn gold that he touches. Then there is A. J. P. Giddings, who as a mechanical genius is not surpassed by any one of the age. Then old Sherill Black comes on, and though a widower, that most hopeless and abominable class of men on earth, yet he is making his mark in the world as a teacher and has a flourishing school at this place. Then John G. Parker is there, pressing his claims with credit as a merchant, and Lee Register's is the emporium as a music store, with a large stock of groceries and other goods common to such establishments; and last is R. Beverly Frazier, again at his post as a lawyer, and is actively engaged in his profession day and night. Then I should mention Capt. A. M. Colvin, on the steamer John Dawson; never out of place, and always ready to accommodate passengers, and especially the ladies.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1 y.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently handed down an important decision, which, however, would have provoked much more comment a few years ago than it will now. It relates to those sections of the Civil Rights act of 1875 which were designed to secure equal accommodations and privileges for colored people in hotels, railway cars and places of amusement.

The court holds that these sections are unconstitutional, and not corollaries of the 13th or 14th amendment; that the 13th amendment relates only to the immediate incidents and consequences of these conditions, and that it is nothing to do with races and colors; that the 14th amendment does not give congress power to provide process of law for the protection of life, liberty and property in the states. The act of 1875, however, holds good in the District of Columbia and in the territories. Moreover: the decision, of course, does not prevent colored persons or white from suing for their rights in state courts under such laws as the states may pass separately.

The Murderer.

With the Democratic press of western Missouri denouncing as "cowardly" and "hair-brained" all Democrats who want Frank James convicted, it is not surprising to find that James wept pardon, Mr. James—considers himself a political animal rather than a criminal. He has just been writing a letter to his brother-in-law, expressing cheerfully of the probability of his being "out" one of these days, and saying: "The Radicals are howling like hounds on the track of a fox, but just let them cry, it will do them no good. Court commences on the 8th of October, and my case, is at the bottom of the docket, so we do not know when it can be reached. Say, old boy, are you going to give me that new saddle and lead me a horse to ride when I get out?" When Mr. James heard the news from Ohio he was no doubt more cheerful still. We are in favor of letting him out. As a representative of the Missouri Democrat, he is too valuable to be kept in a penitentiary.

The policy of delay seems to have been adopted both by the Radicals and the press negroes—especially after the twelve of these patterns—worth more alone than the subscription price.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1883.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Rev. Dr. Knickerbocker has been consecrated Bishop of Indiana.

Mrs. Langtry arrived at New York from Liverpool on Sunday last.

Hymans Bros., wholesale clothiers of New York, have failed for \$250,000.

The peanut crop throughout Virginia will be nearly an average yield.

The books of the Parnell fund in America will be closed November 20th.

Charles A. Coe, a New York merchant, dropped dead in his office a few days ago.

Joel Chandler Harris is said to have made \$3,000 from the sale of "Uncle Remus."

The anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated in Madrid on Friday last.

Roger A. Pryor has arrived in London, where he will assist in the defence of O'Donnell.

Rev. Dr. Randolph will be consecrated Assistant Bishop of Virginia next Sunday.

The last case of yellow fever was discharged from the hospital at Pensacola on Saturday last.

James Drummond, colored, was killed at Warrenton, N. C., on Monday last, by Jesse Macon, white.

Mrs. Geo. C. Boniface, the well known actress, died Saturday at her residence in North Scituate, Mass.

John Irving and Jack Walsh, two noted burglars, killed each other in a saloon in New York on Tuesday.

Neil Moore, a Brooklyn boy aged 13, was sent to the House of Refuge a few days since as a habitual drunkard.

At Denver, Colorado, on Saturday last, Wm. Harrison shot and killed his 16-year old wife and then killed himself. Jealousy and a mother-in-law.

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